

Uintatheres were the largest land animals of their time, surviving from the late Paleocene into the Uintan Epoch of the Middle Eocene.<sup>[1]</sup> They were heavy animals, with thick legs, massive bones, broad feet, and tiny brains. The most distinctive feature of the great majority of species, however, was the presence of multiple blunt "horns", perhaps similar to the ossicones of modern giraffes, and the presence of large, sabre-like canine teeth. They were eventually replaced as large browsing animals by the even larger brontotheres.<sup>[2]</sup>

# Genera

- Subfamily Uintatheriinae

- Genus Prodinoceras
- Genus Bathyopsis
- Genus Uintatherium
- Genus Tetheopsis
- Genus Eobasileus

- Subfamily Gobiatheriinae

- Genus *Gobiatherium*

## References

1. Janis, Christine M; Jacobs, Louis; Scott, Katherine Marie (1998). *Evolution of Tertiary Mammals of North America: Terrestrial Carnivores, Ungulates, and Ungulatelike Mammals* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=I-RgojcDyWYC&pg=PA284#v=twopage&q&f=false>). Cambridge University Press. p. 284. ISBN 9780521619684. OCLC 173257559 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/173257559>).
2. Palmer, D., ed. (1999). *The Marshall Illustrated Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs and Prehistoric Animals*. London: Marshall Editions. p. 235. ISBN 1840281529. OCLC 41925251 (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/41925251>).

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